

USAID/Turkmenistan

Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 13, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Operational Plan is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: DEMOCRATIC REFORM

Country Situation: Turkmenistan introduced few tangible improvements in democratic reform this past year. The Government of Turkmenistan continues to consolidate power centrally and to control the lives of Turkmen citizens through both formal and informal policies. Civil society groups still face difficult registration rules, but two non-governmental public associations succeeded in becoming registered in the past year, bringing the total to five. Even though NGOs have successfully advocated for small-scale changes at the local level, civic action remains risky. Registered NGOs are aggressively monitored by local security operatives. This actually has the unintended positive result of the security bodies witnessing the important work NGOs are undertaking in their communities. Regrettably, however, this firm control keeps civil society advocates in check. A puppet judiciary follows the will of the President and is unprepared to protect civil and commercial rights. The Government controls all domestic media, and citizens' only access to outside information comes via satellite dishes that adorn the outside of almost every apartment and house. Reporters Without Borders just released its 2004 rankings for Access to Information; Turkmenistan ranked 177 of 179 countries rated, ahead of only Eritrea and North Korea. The Government continues to control and monitor the population's limited access to the Internet. Freedom House's 2005 Nations in Transit ratings again placed Turkmenistan at the bottom on every dimension (the worst in Central Asia): electoral process (7); civil society (7); independent media (7); governance (7); and constitutional, legislative, and judicial framework (7).

Any previous indications of political instability following the 2002 coup attempt have all but disappeared. The external opposition remains fragmented and without domestic support due to its own perceived corruption. Although individual displeasure with the regime exists, due to the declining quality of education and the healthcare system, the Turkmen people appear reluctant to challenge the status quo, which would potentially jeopardize the enormous state subsidies they currently receive. Certain social indicators like unemployment and narcotics usage bode ill for the future. Political and religious oppression are growing. The signs of the emergence of an extreme form of nationalism, with an accompanying lack of respect for minorities, are also worrisome.

U.S. Assistance Priorities: USG assistance invests in building the capacity and skills for the next generation of leaders. While the repressive regime continues, our beneficiaries are playing an important role in keeping civil society functioning with a positive vision for the future. This interaction often comes with a price, since the Government is hard on our interlocutors. In the end, the people with whom we work want a better, more prosperous and, most importantly, democratic Turkmenistan, and so accept the risks that come with our assistance. Although meaningful democratic reform in Turkmenistan does not appear imminent, the USG's human capital development focus positions USAID to respond to unexpected changes in the political landscape provides linkage between the Turkmen people and the modern world.

Program Performance: FY 2005 has been no exception from the past in the development of democracy in Turkmenistan. The Government of Turkmenistan renewed a purge of potential rivals to President Niyazov, significantly closing the political space in Turkmenistan. In spite of this, USAID provided critical assistance to many NGOs and communities that might not otherwise have been able to survive. Additionally, USAID mobilized legal teams across the nation to provide technical support to NGOs trying to register to operate in Turkmenistan. Even though only two NGOs were registered last year, others responded to technical questions posed by the Ministry of Justice with the help of USAID's resource centers. Because the registration process is slow and many NGOs are discouraged from trying to obtain registration, USAID refocused its efforts to mobilize communities to solve local problems in partnership with local governments. This support to indigenous civil society movements is the foundation of our strategy and will build trust at the local government level. USAID funded a legal resource center at Turkmen State University, which provided valuable legal resources to over 8,000 students, lawyers, and legal professors over the past year. In addition, USAID focused on opening legal clinics to provide practical experience to young lawyers and to provide pro-bono legal services to Turkmen citizens in the areas of family law, property law, and other civil law matters.

ECONOMIC REFORM

Country Situation: Private sector growth continues to lag, in spite of Government figures touting 20% GDP growth during the first eight months of 2005. Over the year, little progress was made to stimulate change in the economy. Unemployment remains high, and has contributed to a significant increase in drug use among youth. Due to the lack of transparency and the Government's unwillingness to share information, accurate numbers on Turkmenistan's per capita GDP and poverty are not available. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund estimate that 58% of the population lives below the poverty line and GDP per capita income is \$649 (versus recent Government figures of \$7,500 GDP per capita). Although small enterprises report that they are able to work with little impediment (other than lack of currency conversion), they are unable to expand and offer greater employment opportunities. In contrast to official government statistics, international organizations estimate unemployment at about 50%, especially among the growing young adult population.

U.S. Assistance Priorities: USAID's economic reform programs focus on increasing transparency, educating entrepreneurs on enterprise development, and engaging the government on economic liberalization and financial sector reform. USAID seeks out entrepreneurs who will increase productivity and sales by streamlining their functions and promoting better quality management. As USAID's level of funding and opportunities for economic growth are very limited, USAID concentrates on building a culture of entrepreneurship and training future business leaders to deal with marketplace obstacles. USAID inculcates financial transparency through its accountancy training program and work with the Central Bank. USAID also trains young people in basic business skills and market economics at the high school level, providing a platform to launch future business professionals.

Program Performance: USAID continued to find ways to contribute to the economic development of Turkmenistan, despite the poor operating environment for private sector activity. USAID assistance was delivered principally through educational programs rather than official cooperation with government agencies. Our efforts to provide much needed business and accounting training achieved their persons trained targets, and produced signs that our assistance is having an impact. Graduates of USAID-funded international accounting standards courses organized a professional association in FY 2004, which received an association development grant from USAID in FY 2005. The association was registered by the Government of Turkmenistan, but for a variety of reasons has had little impact in advocating for the introduction of international accounting standards. The Enterprise Development Program (EDP) targeted entrepreneurs and small businesses in the main cities of Ashgabat and Mary and provided training to 834 participants (64% women) for a total of 16,680 participant training hours. In addition to business short courses, EDP successfully began to extend direct firm-level assistance (in the areas of strategic planning, marketing, and financial management) despite challenges in building trust with entrepreneurs.

At the high school level, Junior Achievement was approved by the Ministry of Education as an official elective course, which makes it the only available course on market economics available to Turkmen students and creates an opportunity for further USAID assistance with the Ministry of Education. Sixty schools throughout Turkmenistan now have Junior Achievement as part of the core curriculum or as an extra-curricular activity. Cooperation with the Central Bank of Turkmenistan has been postponed after the Chairwoman's dismissal in May; however, there are indications that a renewed interest may provide further accounting trainings with a cost-share element from the Central Bank. The Regional Trade Promotion (RTP) component of EDP has been an overwhelming success over the past year, even though cross-border legal and financial hurdles exist for businesses. Over the past three years, RTP has seen the volume of transactions increasing from \$62,000 in FY 2003 to \$473,850 in FY 2004 to \$1,050,647 in FY 2005. The RTP program was able to train one private trader during the past year. After working with this local partner, over \$700,000 in contracts were facilitated by USAID. Although trade capacity building is not a direct part of the USAID program in Turkmenistan, USAID will continue to press the Government to open up this area of private sector development.

USAID, through its Water User Association Support Program, has launched a number of activities that have helped farmers to improve their water management capacity, increased their agricultural productivity, and informed them about their legal rights. For example, the Agricultural Support Center, established in the Mary Region of South Eastern Turkmenistan, has become the main training facility,

resource library, computer center, agribusiness consultant, outreach agent, and donor liaison to farmers throughout the region. With the technical support and legal consultations provided by the support center, farmers successfully negotiated fair terms of cotton sales to the Governmental Agricultural Joint Stock Company and yielded about \$70,000 in revenue for 30 farmers.

SOCIAL REFORM AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Country Situation: The Government demonstrated interest in 2005 to implement badly needed reforms in the health sector and asked USAID to assist in the design of a new health insurance system. The Government also approved the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) strategy for TB and an HIV/AIDS prevention strategy. According to the 2000 Turkmenistan Demographic and Health Survey, Turkmenistan has the second highest infant mortality rate in Central Asia after Tajikistan, with 74 deaths per every 1,000 live births and an under-five mortality of 94.3 out of 1,000. The same survey found that 47% of women and 36% of children are anemic. According to a joint report prepared by the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) related to the "Main Reasons for Child Morbidity and Mortality in Mary Velayat of Turkmenistan," 75.1% of children die during the first year of life, mostly from preventable illnesses. This indicates that many deaths occur because of medical incompetence and poor healthcare provided to children. Changes in mandatory schooling from ten to nine years in 2001 has left parents concerned about what the future holds for their children.

Despite modest progress, in the 2005 publication "Human Rights and Health in Turkmenistan," Bernd Rechel and Martin McKee sharply criticize the current health care system, stressing the falsification of epidemiological data and poor conditions. The Government of Turkmenistan reacted by organizing an exhibition highlighting health care achievements over the last decade and celebrating the 10-year anniversary of the State Health Program in December 2005. During the anniversary event, the Government opened a new building for the Ministry of Health, a mother and child health hospital, and diagnostic centers in all velayats of the country. This indicates a desire on the part of the Government to address key weaknesses of the existing health care system. Nevertheless, the Government continues to be reluctant in interacting with international organizations in this sector.

U.S. Assistance Priorities: USAID's social sector programs focus on pressing the Government to accept recommendations for health care reform by focusing on the delivery of quality primary health care, promoting healthy lifestyles, fighting infectious diseases, and improving the lives of mothers and children. By establishing a trust relationship with the Ministry of Health, USAID manages to engage the Government in critical reforms in areas that are not currently being addressed by social policy. USAID seeks to bring the Government of Turkmenistan into closer alignment with international standards of healthcare practice and to promote open and transparent methods for surveillance and prevention of diseases and illnesses.

Program Performance: Health reform remains the area in which USAID has been able to make the most progress in Turkmenistan. The "Keeping Children Healthy" campaigns expanded in FY 2005 to 10 pilot centers, providing important information at the village level on acute respiratory infections, nutrition, and diarrhea. Through the American International Health Alliance, the Primary Care Training Center in Ashgabat continued to flourish, reaching 100% of all family nurses and doctors in Ashgabat with training on basic diagnosis and healthy lifestyles promotion. The opening of a second center for doctors and nurses from outside of Ashgabat was delayed until FY 2006. Having established a strong trusting relationship with the Ministry of Health, USAID will start a second phase in primary care reform, offering trainings to doctor/nurse teams to improve their ability to identify and treat HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections, and domestic violence and providing guidance in developing open and congenial patient/doctor interaction. In addition, a training center for health care facility managers at the State Medical Institute will be launched this year. The center will train managers to make health institutions self-sustainable.

Under continuous pressure from USAID and other international donors, Turkmenistan finally agreed to support two programs aimed at reducing high child mortality rates, namely the Safe Motherhood Program

and the introduction of an international definition for live child birth.

Training in the DOTS methodology continued for TB specialists, primary health care physicians, and other health professionals in Ashgabat, Turkmenbashi, and Mary, with more than 500 professionals targeted in all regions. Work also continued toward the implementation of a TB DOTS pilot center in Balkanabad, which officially opened in December 2005. The TB situation in Turkmenistan remains serious. In 2004, the rate of reported cases was 67.5 per 100,000 people, and the mortality rate was 10 per 100,000. Even these figures underestimate the true magnitude of TB infection, as government statistics are unreliable. Since the introduction of the TB DOTS program in 2000, the number of pilots increased to six and covers about 40% of the population. Treatment success rates in DOTS pilots have risen from 66.5% in 2001 to 80% in 2003. In 2004, Turkmenistan successfully applied for TB drug support from the Global Drug Facility for three years.

The rate of HIV prevalence in Turkmenistan remains unknown, but the Government has indicated interest in applying to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. USAID provided technical assistance during the preparation of the TB application; but, regrettably, the Government failed to submit applications for any of the three sectors. USAID and CDC launched a Blood Safety Program in Turkmenistan and equipped six laboratories for national blood banks. This program will prevent donors' blood from transmitting blood-borne infectious diseases, the most dangerous of which are HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C.

With the support of international donors, including USAID, Turkmenistan drafted a National Safe Motherhood Strategy and a national plan for introduction of an international definition for live child birth, indications of its slow steps towards establishing health standards that meet international norms. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses Program continues its expansion and now includes an additional five pilots.

In the fall of 2004, Turkmenistan was the first Central Asian Republic to be recognized by WHO as having universal salt iodination. During FY 2005, USAID helped monitor the adequate iodine levels in all types of salt production available in the country. Turkmenistan continues to be free of polio and in 2005 confirmed 99% vaccination coverage. Through CDC consultation and training, all newborns continue to receive Hepatitis B vaccinations, provided by the Global Alliance for Vaccination, to reduce the levels of viral hepatitis infection. This year, paid services for vaccination against Hepatitis B were opened in Ashgabat for adults and children who volunteer to be vaccinated. USAID actively participates in an inter-agency committee under the Ministry of Health to address these and other issues related to Hepatitis B.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 120-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises****Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$680,000 FSA, \$323,478 FSA carryover). Future work in the area of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development will strengthen SME support institutions, such as local associations and the private sector, to impart business knowledge, skills, and information in select regions beyond the capital. Work to foster trade advisory services will continue. USAID will also support implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards by strengthening the capacity of the professional accounting association and adoption of international accounting standards through a certification program. Principal contractors/grantees: to be determined (TBD) (primes).

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education

Improve Quality of Workforce through Vocational/Technical Education (\$14,308 FSA carryover). USAID will improve the quality of business and economics education at the high school level. Principal contractor: TBD (prime).

USAID will continue to provide assistance for business and economics faculty development by organizing short term courses and providing faculty with teaching and research materials through the Business and Economics Education Project Resource center. Principal contractor/grantee: Carana Corporation (prime).

FY 2007 Program**SO: 120-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises****Improve Private Sector Competitiveness**

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$700,000 FSA). Further support will be provided to expand opportunities for businesses to grow and become more competitive. USAID will continue its work on accounting reform. Principal contractors/grantees: TBD (prime) and TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program**SO: 120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions****Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,090,000 FSA, \$88,178 FSA carryover). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to community-based organizations and professional associations to increase their exposure to internal democracy, transparency, and accountability. In addition, USAID will provide training to law students to prepare them to teach classes on civic rights and responsibilities. Principal contractors/grantees: Freedom House (prime), American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (sub), and to be determined (TBD) (prime).

FY 2007 Program**SO: 120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions****Strengthen Civil Society**

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,100,000 FSA). USAID will provide training, technical assistance, and financial support to local organizations to increase the availability of and access to information on democracy. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program**SO: 120-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations**

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$645,000 FSA, \$464,085 FSA carryover). USAID's health reform project, ZdravPlus II, will provide further technical assistance to the Turkmen Ministry of Health and Medical Industry (MOH) to explore possibilities for voluntary health insurance in Turkmenistan. USAID will sponsor a conference on this topic for national and velayat-level health officials. ZdravPlus II will coordinate closely with other donors and the MOH to produce a practical National Plan on Safe Motherhood for Turkmenistan, and will assist the MOH with the provision of training for medical service providers under that plan. Rational financial management and monitoring of epidemiological information will be promoted through the introduction of a hospital clinical database, facilitating the analysis of health care data on a national level, as hospitals throughout the country utilize the same computerized system for record keeping and reporting to the MOH. USAID's maternal and child health program, Healthy Family, will add a nurse training component to improve the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) in pilot sites; and, together with the World Health Organization, jointly sponsor a program to introduce hospital-level IMCI in all eleven etraps. Community-level educators will be trained to promote healthy childcare practices in all etraps (districts). Healthy Family will complete its antenatal care program with final trainings for nurses in all pilot etraps. USAID will assist the MOH to develop proper infection-prevention strategies to modify or replace existing, nonfunctional legislation. USAID will support the MOH with adoption of the WHO-recommended live and still-birth definitions. Principal contractors/grantees: Abt Associates (prime and sub), John Snow Inc. (sub), Boston University (sub), U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (prime), and Project Hope (prime).

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$533,000 FSA). CDC will continue to train Turkmen professionals to be skilled epidemiologists through the Applied Epidemiology Training Program (AETP). CDC will also expand existing training programs on laboratory quality control for diagnosis of TB, support implementation of the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS), and institutionalize advanced laboratory techniques. Ministry of Health officials will be trained on the utilization of epidemiological software and record keeping practices. USAID's TB Control Program will continue to strengthen political commitment to DOTS, promote public awareness of TB, upgrade clinical capacity, and improve the quality and availability of TB services in pilot sites. Principal contractors/grantees: CDC (prime), Project HOPE (prime), Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (sub), John Snow Inc. (sub), New Jersey Medical School National TB Center (sub), Chemonics International (sub), and CAMRIS International (sub).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$222,000 FSA). Through the Central Asian Program on AIDS Control and Intervention Targeting Youth and High-Risk Groups (CAPACITY), USAID will provide technical assistance to the Government of Turkmenistan on the development and submission of the application on HIV/AIDS for the sixth round of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria and on implementation of activities to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. CAPACITY will improve the ability of health providers to diagnose sexually transmitted infections, a crucial factor for controlling the spread of HIV. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) will work towards establishing a system for sentinel surveillance of HIV, and will train Turkmen officials on its use. CDC will also continue the development of blood screening programs in Turkmenistan. Principal contractors/grantees: John Snow Incorporated (prime), Population Services International (sub), Abt Associates (sub), International HIV/AIDS Alliance (sub), Howard University (sub), and CDC (prime).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 120-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities

Address Other Health Vulnerabilities (\$643,000 FSA). ZdravPlus II will continue to develop a health insurance program and implement the clinical database for financial and technical management of hospitals; this database will be linked to an automated payment system. In coordination with WHO, the World Bank, and the Ministry of Health, Zdrav Plus II will facilitate the roll-out of the safe motherhood program to additional sites. Healthy Family's IMCI activities will be transitioned to the national Maternal and Child Health Institute, and pre-service IMCI education will be introduced at velayat level medical schools. Healthy Family will build upon the policy work conducted in FY 2006 by orienting health workers on newly-adopted standards of infection prevention. USAID will support implementation of the WHO-recommended live birth definition. Principal contractors/grantees: same as above; additional contractors/grantees to be determined (TBD).

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$495,000 FSA). CDC will continue the Applied Epidemiology Training Program to support the Ministry of Health with identification, investigation, documentation, and dissemination of information about outbreaks of infectious diseases through a trained cadre of public health epidemiologists. The TB Control Program will continue to build capacity for DOTS in Turkmenistan. Principal contractors/grantees: same as above; additional contractors/grantees TBD.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$262,000 FSA). CAPACITY will continue to strengthen prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. CDC will continue to build capacity for HIV surveillance and blood screening. Principal contractors/grantees: same as above; additional contractors/grantees TBD.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 120-0340 Improved Quality and Access to Basic Education in Target Areas

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$0 FSA): In FY 2006, USAID will continue to provide training to teachers, school administrators, and local education officials in interactive methods that build students' analytical and critical thinking skills in the communities of Tedjen, Abadan, Yangala, and Turkmenbashi. Opportunities to expand activity will be considered should they arise. USAID will continue to include Turkmen participants in regional events to provide them with opportunities to learn more about educational innovations introduced successfully by USAID in other Central Asian countries. In addition, USAID is hopeful that FY 2005 efforts to engage the central Ministry of Education will result in new activities with the teacher training institutes. Principal contractor/grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 120-0340 Improved Quality and Access to Basic Education in Target Areas

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$0 FSA): This level of funding is insufficient to support a follow-on education activity. It is critical to continue programming in primary and secondary education to ensure that gains made are institutionalized and to complement the activities of other donors by providing strategic vision and technical assistance in the sector. With more than one in three residents of the country of school age, educational quality and access have implications for democracy, economic development, and social stability. Provided the availability of funding in the amount of approximately \$100,000 annually (estimated size of current effort), USAID plans to launch a new award in FY 2007.

The program will use the capacity built during the first four years of the strategic objective, and focus on institutionalizing the reform process, as was recommended by an independent evaluation commissioned by USAID in 2005. Program directions will include integrating modern teaching methodologies in pre-service teacher training institutes; building links between theory and practice in teacher training by connecting the institutes with the Professional Development Schools; institutionalizing community education initiatives and strengthening the ability of communities to advocate for reform; and improving management capacity throughout the public education sector. Principal contractor/grantee: TBD (prime).

FY 2006 Program

SO: 120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Program Support

Program Support (\$320,000 FSA, \$430,000 FSA carryover, \$200,000 FSA prior year recoveries).

Participant Training Program: USAID will continue participant training to complement ongoing technical assistance in the following areas: small and medium enterprise development, health care reform, energy and water resources, and agriculture. In spring 2006, a conference will be organized with training resources to bring together religious leaders from across the region to discuss religious extremism. More than 500 participants will be trained through participant training activities in Turkmenistan during FY 2006. Principal contractor/grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Community Connections: In FY 2006, USAID will begin implementation of the Community Connections Program, a public diplomacy initiative previously funded by the State Department. Through the program, approximately 50 Turkmen citizens per year will participate in exchanges to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Turkmenistan through exposure to U.S. society and personal connections with Americans. The Community Connections Program will help achieve U.S. Government priorities in Turkmenistan by targeting professional groups and individual entrepreneurs that are central to economic and democratic reform. Exchange programs will last from 3-5 weeks, and be tailored to the individual needs of participants. Principal contractors/grantees: World Learning (prime) and American Councils for International Education (sub).

Program Support: A wide range of program support will continue to be funded, including evaluations, technical assistance, management needs, public outreach, and staff costs. As required, funding will enable USAID to take advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID strategic objectives. Furthermore, USAID will expand outreach efforts to engage traditional religious leaders in the region. The goal of this initiative is to better inform religious leaders about USAID programs and to bridge the gap with traditional community leaders whose views, in the past, have not generally been incorporated into USAID programmatic decisionmaking. In accomplishing this goal, USAID will conduct tours of its programs for religious leaders and the media, hold regular representational events with religious leaders, and work with technical assistance providers to incorporate religious leaders into development activities. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Program Support

Program Support (\$320,000 FSA). A wide range of program and personnel support activities will continue. As required, funding will enable USAID to support unanticipated opportunities to advance or reinforce USAID objectives. Additionally, religious outreach efforts will continue and be expanded, through tours for and representational events with religious leaders. Principal contractor/grantee: N/A.

Results Framework

120-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises

Program Title: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

IR 1.3.1: Increased Opportunities to Acquire Business Information, Knowledge, and Skills

IR 1.3.2: More Responsive Financial Institutions, Instruments, and Markets

IR 1.3.3: Increased Implementation of Laws and Regulations

120-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

Program Title: Energy and Water

IR 1.6.1: Increased Management Capacity in the Natural Resources Sector

IR 1.6.2: Improved Policy and Regulatory Framework

IR 1.6.3: Sustainable Models Developed for Integrated Natural Resources Management

IR 1.6.4: Public Commitment Established for Natural Resources Management Policies

120-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture among Citizens and Targeted Institutions

Program Title: Democratic Culture and Institutions

IR 2.1.1: Stronger and More Sustainable Civic Organizations

IR 2.1.4: More Effective, Responsive, and Accountable Local Governance

120-0240 Conflict Mitigation

Program Title: Conflict Prevention

120-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

Program Title: Health and Population

IR 3.2.1: Select Populations are Better Informed about Personal Health Care Rights and Responsibilities

IR 3.2.2: Improved Quality of Health Care including Infectious Diseases and Maternal and Child Health

IR 3.2.3: Improved Use of Health Care Resources for Primary Health Care

IR 3.2.4: Improved Legislative, Regulatory, and Policy Framework

120-0340 Improved Quality and Access to Basic Education in Target Areas

Program Title: Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education

IR 3.4.1: Improved Quality and Access to In-Service Teacher Education in Target Areas

IR 3.4.2: Increased Parent and Community Involvement in Target Areas

IR 3.4.3: Strengthened Institutional, Management, and Technical Capacity in the Education System

120-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Program Title: Cross-Cutting Programs